外源茉莉酸诱导枸杞对枸杞蚜生长发育和繁殖的影响

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摘要:为了明确外源茉莉酸对枸杞的诱导抗性及其对害虫的影响,在室内25℃条件下用3种浓度的茉莉酸喷施枸杞苗木,以喷施丙酮+蒸馏水(配比1:599)作为对照,测定了枸杞蚜在处理后苗木上的生长发育和繁殖情况。结果表明:外源茉莉酸诱导枸杞苗木后,枸杞蚜若虫发育历期延长,成虫寿命缩短、产仔量下降,枸杞蚜体重减轻,其影响程度与茉莉酸浓度有关。0.01 mmol/L 茉莉酸诱导枸杞蚜若虫期最长,为4.93 d,比对照延长1.9 d。茉莉酸诱导成虫产仔量显著减少,且浓度越高产仔量越少,0.1 mmol/L浓度下产仔量为25 头,比对照少19 头。3 种浓度的茉莉酸诱导均使枸杞蚜成虫寿命较对照缩短3 d左右。茉莉酸诱导对枸杞蚜体重的影响从3 日龄后逐渐显现,5日龄时最显著,处理组与对照组蚜虫体重相差0.128~0.184 mg,对照组蚜虫平均重0.395 mg,0.01 mmol/L处理组蚜虫重量仅0.211 mg。

关键词: 枸杞蚜; 枸杞; 诱导抗性; 茉莉酸; 发育历期; 繁殖

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Effects of exogenous jasmonic acid-induced resistance of wolfberry on the development and fecundity of the wolfberry aphid *Aphis* sp.

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Abstract: In order to explore the induced resistance of wolfberry by exogenous jasmonic acid and the influence on insects, in the laboratory at 25 ℃ three concentrations of jasmonic acid (JA) and the control (acetone and distilled water at the ratio of 1:599) were used to spray seedlings of wolfberry *Lycium barbarum* Linn., which were used to rear the wolfberry aphid *Aphis* sp., and then the developmental duration, body weight and fecundity of these aphids were tested. The results showed that the developmental duration, adult longevity, fecundity and body weight were significantly influenced on JA-induced wolfberry seedlings and the influence was related to the JA concentration. The longest nymphal period was observed on 0.01 mmol/L JA-induced seedlings, which was 4.93 d, 1.9 d longer than that of control. The adult fecundity was reduced significantly, and the higher the concentration of JA solution, the lower the fecundity of the adult. Nineteen less nymphs produced per adult on the 0.1 mmol/L JA-induced seedlings than on the control seedlings. The adult longevity on the induced seedlings was about 3 d shorter than that on control. The daily body weight began to be influenced significantly on the 3rd day post JA treatment. On the 5th day post JA treatment, the average body weight was 0.395 mg for aphids on the control, and only 0.211 mg for aphids on 0.01 mmol/L JA-induced seedlings, and the range of body weight difference between aphids on JA-induced and control seedlings was 0.128 − 0.184 mg.

Key words: Aphis sp.; wolfberry; induced resistance; jasmonic acid; developmental duration; reproduction

植食性昆虫的取食可引起植物对其产生抗性, 而这种抗性会使昆虫的生长发育缓慢、幼虫死亡率 增加、产卵量减少(Thaler, 1999; Stout *et al.*, 2002)。这可能是植食性昆虫的取食影响了植物的质量,从而影响到昆虫的行为(Agrawal and Karban, 2000; McAuslane and Alborn, 2000)。研究

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已证明通过使用外源茉莉酮酸酯类可诱导植物的抗 虫作用(Constabel and Ryan, 1998; Van Dam et al., 2000; 吕要斌和刘树生, 2005; 桂连友等, 2005)。 对棉花喷洒不同浓度的茉莉酸明显影响了太平洋红 蜘蛛 Tetranychus pacificus McGrego 的产卵量;葡萄 根瘤蚜 Daktulosphaira vitifoliae (Fitch)的发育速度 及产卵量也受外源茉莉酸的抑制 (Omer et al., 2000)。茉莉酮酸酯类的应用可引起番茄的系统抗 性,从而诱导番茄抵抗马铃薯长管蚜 Macrosiphum euphorbiae 的取食、发育和繁殖(Cooper and Goggin, 2005)。在稻叶上喷不同浓度的茉莉酸降低了稻褐 飞虱 Nilaparvata lugens (Stål) 成虫的寿命和产卵 量、若虫的成活率(Senthil-Nathan et al., 2009)。植 物的诱导抗性可长期保护植物免受害虫危害 (Constabel and Ryan, 1998; Morris et al., 1998), 然 而,对枸杞的诱导抗性尚未有过报道,在此我们用 茉莉酸诱导枸杞, 研究其是否对枸杞蚜有抗性, 这 对枸杞害虫管理意义重大。

枸杞蚜 Aphis sp. 是枸杞的重要害虫之一,成虫、若虫刺吸危害枸杞嫩叶、花蕾、幼果和生长点,造成枸杞大量减产,在我国枸杞栽培区发生面积大、危害重。枸杞蚜繁殖快、世代多,对农药的抗性产生快,用化学农药防治枸杞蚜的困难越来越大,成本越来越高,更重要的是枸杞果农药残留也越来越高。为此,我们对枸杞-枸杞蚜系统进行研究,探讨用外源茉莉酸诱导枸杞的抗性,提高枸杞本身对害虫的抵抗性。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

供试枸杞为宁夏枸杞 Lycium barbarum Linn.,精选优质、饱满的枸杞种子分批播于直径 10 cm,高 24 cm 的花盆内,土壤取自内蒙古农业大学院内,经充分混匀后装于盆内,每盆播种 5~6 粒,待长出 2 片真叶时每盆选留 1 株。在人工智能气候培养箱中(哈尔滨东拓科技有限责任公司生产)(温度 T=25±1℃,相对湿度 RH=70%,光周期 L:D=14:10)培养。根据土壤湿度定期浇水,待枸杞苗长至高 20 cm 时进行实验。

枸杞蚜采集于内蒙古农业大学科技园区枸杞林 中,在室内枸杞上繁殖多代后用于实验。

1.2 对枸杞蚜生长发育和繁殖的影响

将茉莉酸 100 mg(Sigma) 先溶于 8 mL 丙酮中, 然后用蒸馏水配制成 0.001, 0.01 和 0.1 mmol/L 共 3 种

浓度,以丙酮+蒸馏水(配比1:599)作为对照液。

将健康枸杞分成 4 组,每组 30 盆,其中 3 组用手持式喷雾器分别喷施 0.001, 0.01, 0.1 mmol/L的茉莉酸溶液,至液滴下流为止;另一组喷等量丙酮+蒸馏水作对照。处理及对照组苗木分别放置在人工智能气候培养箱内(T=25±1℃,RH=70%,L:D=14:10),4 h后接无翅成蚜,每株1头。接蚜 6 h后用软毛笔剔除成虫,每株只保留一头若虫,作为观测对象。每个处理 30个重复。每天早晚(间隔 12 h)各观察一次,记录若虫蜕皮情况。若虫发育为成虫后,每天记录产仔数,并剔除仔蚜,只保留成虫,一直到成虫死亡。

1.3 对枸杞蚜体重的影响

将枸杞苗木分成 4 组,每组 12 盆,其中 3 组喷洒茉莉酸,另一组为对照,茉莉酸浓度及喷洒方法同上。处理苗木 4 h 后,每盆接入 10 头 1 龄若虫(6 h 内产下的若虫),24 h 后,每组随机不重复选 3 盆,用毛笔轻轻刷蚜虫于硫酸纸(1.0 cm³)小盒。用十万分之一电子天平(北京赛多利斯仪器系统有限公司)称量 10 头蚜虫的重量,再求得每头蚜虫的平均重量。另外,分别在 72,120 和 168 h 后称若虫重量作为 3 日龄、5 日龄、7 日龄蚜虫重量,称量方法同上。

1.4 数据统计与分析

采用 SPSS 13.0 统计软件进行 Duncan 氏分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 对枸杞蚜发育历期的影响

3 种浓度的茉莉酸诱导均使枸杞蚜若虫发育速度显著减慢、历期延长(P<0.01),发育历期较对照延长了1.5~2.0 d(表1)。其中,0.01 mmol/L茉莉酸诱导后1 龄若虫历期是对照的1.95 倍。0.001 mmol/L茉莉酸诱导后2 龄若虫历期最长,是对照的2.08 倍。0.01 mmol/L茉莉酸诱导后3 龄若虫历期最长,是对照的1.63 倍。4 龄若虫的发育历期也较对照长,但未达到统计检验的显著水平。茉莉酸的诱导抗性未引起若虫死亡。

2.2 对枸杞蚜成虫寿命和产仔量的影响

不同浓度茉莉酸的诱导抗性对枸杞蚜产仔前期、成虫寿命和每雌产仔量的影响显著(P < 0.01),处理组成虫寿命比对照组缩短 2.8~3 d;产仔量减少 8~19头(表 2)。诱导抗性对枸杞蚜繁殖前期的影响低浓度时缩短,但浓度增加时与对照无明显差异。

表 1 茉莉酸对枸杞蚜发育历期的影响

Table 1 Effects of JA-induced resistance on the developmental duration of the wolfberry aphid Aphis sp.

JA 浓度(mmol/L) JA concentration	发育历期(d) Developmental duration				
	1 龄若虫 1st instar nymph	2 龄若虫 2nd instar nymph	3 龄若虫 3rd instar nymph	4 龄若虫 4th instar nymph	总若虫期 Total nymphal duration
0(CK)	$0.55 \pm 0.15 \text{ cB}$	0. 72 ± 0. 26 aB	$0.80 \pm 0.25 \text{ aA}$	0. 97 ± 0. 35 aA	3. 03 ± 0. 59 cB
0.001	$0.97 \pm 0.47 \text{ abA}$	$1.50 \pm 0.37 \text{ dA}$	$1.30\pm0.31~\mathrm{eC}$	$1.12 \pm 0.36 \text{ aA}$	$4.88 \pm 0.45 \text{ aA}$
0. 01	$1.07 \pm 0.34 \text{ aA}$	$1.30 \pm 0.52 \text{ cA}$	$1.30\pm0.36~\mathrm{eC}$	$1.27 \pm 0.43 \text{ aA}$	$4.93 \pm 0.84 \text{ aA}$
0. 1	$0.83 \pm 0.38 \text{ bA}$	$0.90 \pm 0.36 \text{ bB}$	$1.13 \pm 0.37 \text{ bB}$	$1.37 \pm 0.37 \text{ aA}$	$4.23 \pm 0.60 \text{ bA}$

表中数据为平均值 \pm 标准差,根据邓肯氏新复极差检验,同列数据后小写字母不同者为差异显著(P < 0.05),同列数据后大写字母不同者为差异极显著(P < 0.01);下同。The data in the table indicate mean $\pm SD$, according to Duncan's multiple range test. Data followed by different letters in the same column indicate significant difference at the 0.05 level;and those followed by different capital letters indicate significant difference at the 0.01 level. The same below.

表 2 茉莉酸的诱导抗性对枸杞蚜成虫寿命与繁殖力的影响

Table 2 Effects of JA-induced resistance on longevity and fecundity of adults of the wolfberry aphid Aphis sp.

JA 浓度(mmol/L) JA concentration	繁殖前期(d) Pre-fecundity period	成虫寿命(d) Adult longevity	产仔量(头) Fecundity
0(CK)	$1.25 \pm 0.54 \text{ aA}$	$14.43 \pm 1.84 \text{ aA}$	44. 33 ± 9. 09 aA
0. 001	$0.42 \pm 0.40 \text{ bB}$	$11.43 \pm 2.88 \text{ bB}$	36. 10 ± 11. 71 bB
0. 01	$1.12 \pm 1.04 \text{ aA}$	$11.55 \pm 1.90 \text{ bB}$	$35.77 \pm 11.70 \text{ bB}$
0. 1	$1.22 \pm 0.68 \text{ aA}$	$11.55 \pm 2.16 \text{ bB}$	25. 37 \pm 9. 69 eC

茉莉酸诱导抗性对枸杞蚜个体间的产仔量影响大,个体产仔量变化幅度为 14~55 头(图 1)。对照组产仔量变化幅度为 33~68 头,对照组 43%个体的产仔量在31~40 头,33%个体的产仔量在41~50 头。0.001 mmol/L 茉莉酸处理组成虫产仔量在21~30 头之间的个体最多,占观察蚜虫数的 50%;0.1 mmol/L 茉莉酸处理植株上的成虫产仔量在11~20 头之间的个体最多,占观察蚜虫数的 43%。

某莉酸处理对枸杞蚜日产仔量的影响主要表现 在产仔后期,从产仔第6天起,茉莉酸处理组的产 仔量均较对照组低(图2),而且,总体呈现出茉莉 酸浓度越大日产仔量越少的趋势。

2.3 茉莉酸对枸杞蚜体重的影响

茉莉酸的诱导抗性对枸杞蚜体重的影响随着日龄增加,差异性增加(图3)。除1日龄的体重与对照无差异外,3日龄后枸杞蚜体重受茉莉酸的诱导抗性影响显著。5日龄时,处理组与对照组蚜虫体重相差0.128~0.184 mg,对照组蚜虫平均重0.395 mg,0.01 mmol/L 处理组蚜虫重量为0.211 mg。7日龄处理组体重均较对照轻(P<0.01),但浓度为0.001 mmol/L 的茉莉酸处理组与对照差异较小。

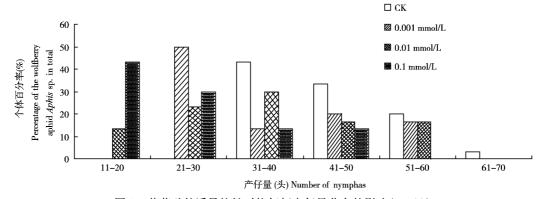


图 1 茉莉酸的诱导抗性对枸杞蚜产仔量分布的影响(n=30)

Fig. 1 Effects of JA-induced resistence on ranking of fecundity of the wolfberry aphid *Aphis* sp. (n = 30) CK: 丙酮 + 蒸馏水(配比 1:599) Acetone and distilled water at the ration of 1:599. 下图同 The same for the following figures.

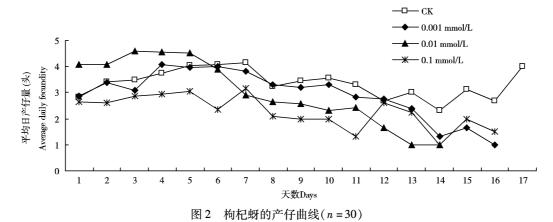


Fig. 2 Daily fecundity of the wolfberry aphid Aphis sp. at different JA concentrations (n = 30)

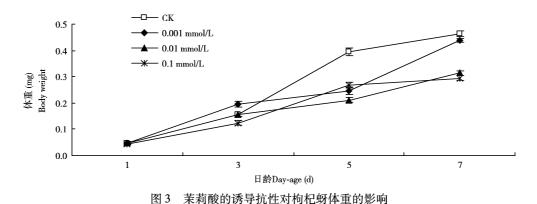


Fig. 3 Effects of JA-induced resistance on the body weight of the wolfberry aphid Aphis sp.

3 讨论

外源茉莉酸处理枸杞苗木使枸杞蚜若虫发育历 期延长、体重减轻,成虫产仔量减少、寿命缩短, 说明外源茉莉酸可诱导枸杞对其害虫产生抗性。这 种诱导抗性可能是外源茉莉酸激发了枸杞抗性基因 的表达,改变其次生代谢过程,产生对枸杞蚜有 毒、抗营养或抗消化作用的化合物,这些化合物会 对害虫的生理活动产生不利影响,干扰昆虫的行 为。这种机制在其他植物-害虫系统中得到了证实 (Baldwin et al., 1994; Agrawal and Karban, 2000; 桂 连友等, 2004), 而且, 研究已证明茉莉酸处理使 枸杞的初生、次生代谢和酶的活性均受到影响(宫 玉艳等, 2010), 主要表现在枸杞叶黄酮和单宁酸 含量显著增加;蛋白质和可溶性糖含量显著降低; PPO 和 POD 活性显著增强。由此推测,枸杞的诱 导抗性是通过改变营养物质与次生物质的质和量、 酶活性实现的。进一步研究该抗性基因对培育抗虫 枸杞苗木意义重大。

在葡萄树上喷洒 JA, 其根瘤蚜的卵仅为未喷洒茉莉酸的 1/3, 番茄上的土豆蚜因茉莉酸的诱导抗性其繁殖力下降了一半, 枸杞蚜因枸杞的诱导抗性产仔量下降。用茉莉酸诱导寄主植物产生诱导抗性,降低蚜虫的繁殖力, 对长期控制蚜虫的作用显而易见。外源茉莉酸对植物的诱导抗性使枸杞蚜、根瘤蚜(Omer et al., 2000)、土豆蚜(Cooper and Goggin, 2005)、稻褐飞虱(Senthil-Nathan et al., 2009)等若虫的发育期延长, 在自然界中, 这可能增加它们被捕食者捕食的几率, 对防治意义非凡。

枸杞的诱导抗性使枸杞蚜的体重降低,其降低的原因是取食减少,还是消化吸收量的减少,我们根据枸杞叶营养和次生物质含量的改变而推测是后者,这个问题还需一些实验进一步证实。

用茉莉酸处理枸杞苗木可降低枸杞蚜的繁殖力、寿命、体重,从而降低其对枸杞的危害,在枸杞蚜的综合防治上可将其视为措施之一。另外,外源茉莉酸还可诱导植物产生挥发性的、吸引害虫天敌的物质或改变野外昆虫群落(Thaler et al., 2001)。茉莉酸是否可诱导枸杞苗木产生挥发性气

体物质而吸引其害虫天敌或改变枸杞地里主要昆虫 群落尚未见任何报道,需进一步加强研究。

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